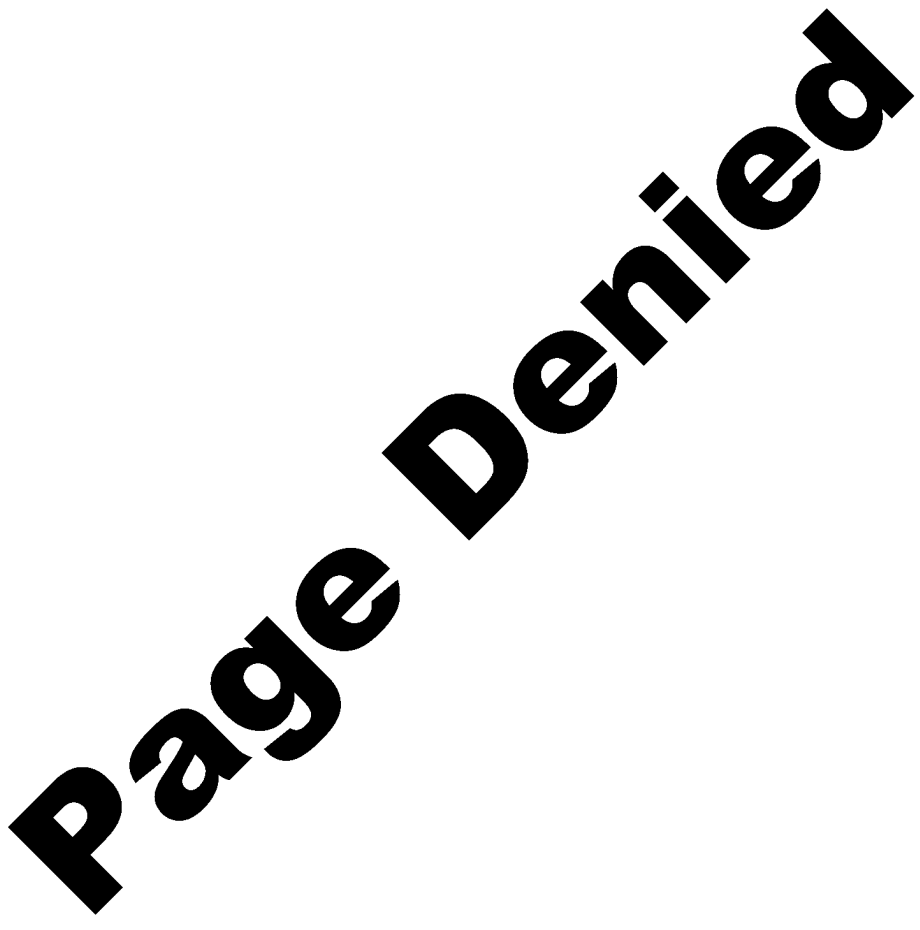

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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT	25X1
SUBJECT	Central Power Station in Lodz	DATE DISTR.	5 December 1956
		NO. OF PAGES	2
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PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	25X1
DATE ACQUIRED	This is UNEVALUATED Information		

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. 25X1

1. For administrative purposes, Poland is divided into five electric power districts. In each district a Directorate of Energetics (Zarzad Energetyczny) assumes responsibility for all the power stations in its area. The directorate responsible for the area of central Poland (Zarzad Energetyczny Okregu Centralnego) includes the provinces of Warsaw and Lodz. Its offices are located at No. 41 Wybrzeze Kosciuszkowskie Street, Warsaw.

2. The central power station in Lodz (Elektrownia-Lodz) is a large thermal plant which supplies the town's total requirements of industrial and domestic current. The station has operated since the beginning of the century. It is in the center of town near the Dworzec Fabryczny railroad station. Extending over an area of approximately two square kilometers, the plant is bordered on its west side by Kilinskiego Street, with residential homes and a seven-meter high wall. To the east of the plant on Targowa Street, is another wall. This wall stands four meters high and is of half-brick, half-wood composition. There are buildings to the south of the plant, and the Dworzec Fabryczny railroad tracks are to the north. Three gates provide entrance to the compound: two gates at No. 13 Targowa Street and No. 72 Kilinskiego Street respectively are for pedestrians and vehicles and are open at all times; one gate at No. 54 Tuwima Street is for pedestrians only and is open from 0700 to 0715 (during the morning rush).

3. The plant cannot expand at its present location. Further, there has been little evidence of any improvement in the productivity of the plant since World War II. The only noteworthy change in the plant has been the installation of two additional steam boilers, which have only increased the output by 8,000 to 9,000 kilowatts. To rectify this situation, construction began in 1954 on a new thermal plant on Inzynierska Street. This plant will be completed in 1957 and is expected to yield a capacity of 150,000 kilowatts. The project foresees an arrangement whereby the present Lodz plant, which employs approximately 900 technical and administrative workers, will serve as a reserve plant and will operate during peak consumption periods only.

*formerly Litzmannstadt

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

4. The two buildings containing steam boilers and turbogenerators, called the "old station" (Centrala Stora) and the "new station" (Centrala Nowa), are the most important structures of the power plant. Each building is divided into a boiler and a generator room.

5. Of the five boilers which are installed in the "old station", three are very old and two have been acquired since World War II. Four of the boilers are of the type called Kotly Rusztowe in Polish, and the fifth boiler is called Kociol Pylowy. Two of the Kotly Rusztowe-type boilers give 25 tons of steam per hour; the other two of this type yield 20 tons of steam per hour. The hourly yield of the Kociol Pylowy boiler is 40 tons of steam. The combined output of these boilers is conveyed to the machine shop wherein four turbogenerators are fed with 16,000 kilowatts, 12,000 kilowatts, and two generators with 7,000 kilowatts respectively. One of the generators which is fed 7,000 kilowatts is not in operation at present. These turbogenerators are the products of the Brown-Boveri and Escher-Wyss firms.

6. The "new station" is comprised of four Kotly Rusztowe boilers which operate a Brown-Boveri generator with 32,000 kilowatts and an Escher-Wyss generator with 20,000 kilowatts. Each of the four boilers has an hourly output of 25 tons of steam.

7. Underneath the building of the "new station" are located the plant's transformers, the distribution switches (Rozdzielnia), and the control board (Urzadzenia Dla Sterowania).

8. The total coal consumption of the plant is approximately 1,000 tons per 24 hours, and the total output is 87,000 kilowatts. According to the plant's directives, a power station should have on its premises a 30-day supply of coal. Because of the lack of storage place at the Lodz plant, however, no more than a 20-day reserve can be kept in stock at one time.

9. Approximately 60 percent of the plant's water requirements come from its own well, and the remainder is furnished by the municipal supply system. 25X1

10. During recent years, the supply of electric current at the Lodz plant has been considered to be satisfactory. It supplies industry with all of its requirements, but private consumption is limited to a specified maximum of kilowatts per occupied room. The tension is 120 volts in the center of town and 220 volts in the suburbs.

11. The following is a list of personnel at the Lodz Central Power Station:

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a. Tadeusz Falek: [redacted] **Director General**

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b. Albin Cieslak: Chief Engineer since 1954,

c. Stanislaw Sas: the Plant's Administrative and Financial Manager.

d. Zdzislaw Korkuc: head of the Efficiency Department.

e. Tadeusz Goralczyk: head of the Repair Shop,

f. fnu Kowalski: head of the Mechanical Workshop,

g. Wladyslaw Swiderski:

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head of the Machine Shop,

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